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Telephone Calls, Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242

CONGRESSMAN BUTTERWORTH'S resolutions have raised quite a breeze on the Canadian ride of the line. If his object was to start a yave of talk he has succeeded.

Ir ought to have occurred to Ben Butterworth that his Canadian annexation policy might be embarrassing to the new Secretary of State, whose name, by the way, will

MR. AND MRS. LEVI P. MORTON have received friendly greetings since their arrival in Indiana, but, after all, they miss the fullness of Hoosier enthusiasm. The tin-hornblower is unaccountably silent.

THE announcement is made that it cost the Prohibitionists a trifle over \$32,000 to run their presidential campaign. Wouldn't it be more correct to say that it cost the Democrats \$32,000 to run the Prohibition campaign?

A GLANCE at the map will show that the annexation of Maine or Alaska to the British possessions would come much nearer rectifying boundary lines than would our acquisition of any part of Canada. But Maine and Alaska are not for sale, and neither is Canada.

INDIANA'S share of the direct-tax levy made in 1861 was \$904,875, but she was allowed a rebate of \$35,731 on account of collection and prompt payment. The amount actually paid, therefore, was \$769,144, and this is the sum that will be refunded if the bill becomes a tow.

INDIANAPOLIS correspondents of the Eastern press write very charming letters and specials to their respective journals. What makes the contributions especially interesting is the surprising number of things these correspondents know about current politics that "ain't so."

THE case of Charles Henderson, of Taylorville, Ill., who has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment for having tortured fifty horses belonging to farmers who were attending a political meeting, will encourage the Indiana Humane Society to go on with its efforts to secure better laws for Indiana. If public sentiment in Illinois approves such severe punishment for one who is cruel to animals, wretches of that description should meet with no better favor in Indiana.

DEMOCRATIC papers and persons close to the administration are denying the truth of the Cleveland scandals so vehemently and are having so much to say about them that nublic curiosity is aroused, and a desire to know what the dreadful stories are is manifested in many quarters. A great many people never heard of them until the denials came, and now feel that they would like to know what the fuss is all about. It is a reprehensible curiosity, doubtless, but quite patural under the circumstances. However, unless the New York Times, the Democratic organ which first gave general circulation to the tales by hinting at them vaguely and then denying them, can be prevailed upon to be more specific and give the details in full, the public is not likely to be gratified. Republican newspapers assisted to defeat Cleveland without the use of such ammunition, and are willing now to leave him to the mercy of his friends.

THE observations made yesterday by Gen. Harrison to a reporter who desired to interview him concerning a newspaper rumor indicate a decided unwillingness on his part to be used in that way. The Journal has been trying for some time to impress upon the country that General Harrison was capable of getting along without a great deal of advice from the neighbors, and that in most matters pertaining to his administration he would be very apt to consult his own judgment and keep his own counsel. The Journal felt so sure of his probable disposition in this regard that it has been moved to regret the loss of time and labor that many of its esteemed contemporaries were undorgoing in constructing Cabinets and performing other executive duties which naturally pertain to the President. Although General Harrison is one of the most amiable and obliging of men, the Journal felt quite confident from what it knew of him that he "yould not recognize any constitutional obligation to accept outside suggestions on these | rate which promises to run the foreign prodsubjects, nor to confirm, deny or qualify any statements which a free and untrammeled press might make in regard to his private views and mental determinations. His renarks yesterday were strongly confirmatory of our judgment in this behalf, and will cer-Linly tend to the enlightenment of the press and people. It will be observed he said to

with your speculation as to what you think will be done, but I must not be asked to confirm or deny the reports that are put in circulation." This leaves the able correspondents and editors free to follow their fancies as before, but relieves General Harrison from any responsibility for their interesting inventions.

THE BUTTERWORTH RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Butterworth's Canadian resolutions

strike us as ill-timed and unwise. They are ill-timed because not justified by existing conditions and current events, and unwise because likely to retard the very objects professedly aimed at. In so far as the resolutions recommend the establishment of closer business and trade relations between Canada and the United States they are superfluous, and in so far as they look to the annexation or acquisition of Canada they are little less that ridiculous. It should be the policy of both countries to establish as close and friendly business relations as the nature of the case will admit of, and it is hardly necessary for Congress to instruct any administration to that effect. As for the annexation of Canada, the time has not come to even talk seriously about it. It is probable that under a natural change of social and political conditions Canada will gradually become assimilated to the United States to such an extent that the union of the two countries will be desired on both sides. According to the laws of political philosophy, Canada would naturally gravitate in this direction, but such gravitation is a movement that can neither be anticipated nor hastened. At present the people of the United States are not yearning for the acquisition of Canada, and no considerable number of Canadians have the slightest desire to be annexed. What is more important than either, the British government has no idea of parting with Canada, either by trade, barter or surrender. It will be time enough for us seriously to consider the annexation of Canada when the Canadians ask it and the British government consents, at least, to discuss it. When the movement does come it should come from the other side. At present, the proposition is likely to be regarded as impertinent by the Canadian and British governments. In so far as Mr. Butterworth's resolutions look to the annexation or acquisition of Canada, we do not think they will meet with any official encouragement or popular response in either of the three countries interested, and they will probably embarrass rather than facilitate the establishment of closer commercial relations.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCHEME-

The contradiction of the report of the suc-

cess of the French Panama canal loan doubtless indicates the real status of the scheme, which is evidently in a failing condition if not already a failure. Nothing could be more Frenchy than the scene at the office of the company a few days ago, when M. De Lesseps, senior, appeared amid a throng of people and, mounting a table, said: "My friends, the subscription is safe. Our adversaries are confounded. We do not need the help of financiers. You have saved yourselves by your exertions. The canal is made." And to emphasize the truth of what he said he burst into tears. But it appears the subscription was not safe and the canal is not made. The younger De Lesseps now says that but a small part of the loan has been taken, that his father's remarks were due to a misunderstanding, and the present situation indicates the bankruptcy of the company. This has been foreshadowed for some time. Practical men in this country have regarded it as inevitable for two or three years past, and the wonder is that DeLesseps and his fellow-managers have been able to keep the scheme afloat as long as they have. It is not that the canal could not be constructed, but the expense of the undertaking has so far exceeded all estimates and expectations as to make it practically impossible. The French people have put an immense amount of money into it already, and have nothing to show for it but the mere beginning of a work which will require still greater sums to finish. The only possible hope for the completion of the enterprise on the present plan is its adoption and control by the French government, and our government gave notice several years ago that it would regard a movement in that direction as an unfriendly act. There is some talk about forming a new company to begin work on the ruins of the old one. This is a favorite scheme with unsuccessful enterprises, and generally means that a few scheming managers succeed to the interests and assets of the old company, while the main body of the stockholders are left to whistle for their money. It is not an uncommon thing for a company or trust, which has got into deep water and cannot get out in any other way, to throw itself into the hands of a few friendly stockholders, who kindly take it in as a sort of financial life-saving service. Such things have happened in this country, and might happen in France. M. DeLesseps is very fertile in resources, and might be able to organize a scheme of that kind. But this would be only another name for the failure of the original enterprise and the sac rifice of the present stockholders. In whatever form the failure comes it will be pretty sure to create a financial panic in France and

raise a storm of indignation among the unfortunate stockholders. So the Encaustic Tile Company, of this city, in connection with other tile manufacturers, has appeared before the Senate committee, by their attorney, and asked for an increase of the duty on tiles. The present duty on encaustic tiles is 35 per cent., and on paving tiles 20 per cent. The manufacturers ask for an increase of 25 per cent., on the ground that "the imported goods come in and sell about 15 per cent. below the American article, which is now in its infancy, but growing at a uct out of our markets without tax protection as soon as the manufacture becomes more perfect." If this is true the duty should be increased. This question figured locally in the late campaign. The Mills bill, as first drafted, placed tiles on the free list. The Journal asserted that it would kill an Indianapolis industry, but the free-traders denied it.

bill was changed in this regard, tiles taken off the free list, and the old rate of duty retained. Then Messrs. Cooper and Landers declared that the Mills bill would not hurt them a particle. Now they go before a Republican committee and ask for a large increase of duty. The Journal hopes they will get it, though they never would from a Democratic Congress. If the facts about foreign tiles are as they state the protection on the American product should be increased. But, if Messrs. Cooper and Landers get an increased duty on tiles, it is to be hoped they will not be found fighting for free trade four years hence, as they did in the last campaign.

ANOTHER COLORED CRISIS. Ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia, is pouring hot shot at the Southern Bourbons through the Atlanta Constitution, which, while antagonizing him, editorially, is kind enough to let him reply through its news columns. From this distance it looks as if Governor Bullock had the best of the controversy. The latest grievance of the Bourbons was the presence of a colored man as a delegate in the recent Forestry convention. This was Rev. Dr. Poindexter, of Ohio, and he went as one of the accredited delegates from that State, by appointment of Governor Foraker. He is a man of excellent education and high character, and with so little African blood in his veins that he might easily be mistaken for a white man. After the adjournment of the convention, the Constitution learned the facts about Dr. Poindexter, and uttered a highlycolored editorial about the awfulness of his sitting in a convention of white men. To this Governor Bullock replies in a card, in

which he says: "It was a part of my official duty to receive delegates as they presented themselves a the headquarters in the Kimball House during the recent congress. The delegation from Ohio was among the first to report. A distinguished delegate from South Carolina and myself were the only ones present when the Ohio delegation reported. The fact that one of those delegates had traces of African blood was apparent at a glance to any one competent to judge, and was privately remarked upon by the gentleman from South Carolina and myself. The fact was subsequently generally known among the delegates who felt any special interest in the matter. Therefore, the fact that one of the delegates had African blood in his veins was not unknown, and his presence in the congress was not surrepti-

"The officers of the Southern Forestry Congress requested the Governors of the several States to appoint delegates to the meeting to be held in this city on the 5th, 6th and 7th inst. The Governor of the great State of Ohio, in pursuance of our invitation, appointed as delegates the president and the treasurer of the Forestry Commission of his State. They are officials of the State of Ohio. The president of that commission is the Hon. Leo Weltz, a German by birth, and its treasurer is the Rev. Dr. Poindexter, an American by birth. Both are learned men; officials of Ohio; in charge of a special interest about which they are well informed. Could there be any reason except the arrogant prejudice of 'caste' for admitting the German-born citizen and excluding the American-born citizen from a public gathering of representatives appointed by State authority?

"Is it not of vital importance for us white people to know, to admit and act upon the fundamental fact that a man takes rank as an American citizen in all public affairs according to his intelligence and his personal character, neither advanced or retarded by his nativity or by his blood?"

The issue of the Constitution following this card has not reached us yet, but we shall look with some interest to see what reply it makes, if any, to these pointed and argumentative questions of Governor Bullock. We understand that the object of the Forestry Congress was to discuss the interests of American timberculture. Its members were expected to possess some information relative to the destruction of forests, the necessity of preventing their waste, the best means of doing it, and of encouraging tree-culture. We do not perceive any reason in the nature of things why an educated colored man should not be as good a delegate to such a convention as an educated white man. If he happened to possess special knowledge of the subject in hand, as we infer Dr. Poindexter does, he would be a much more valuable delegate than a white man who knew nothing about it. In short, we are at a loss to see what the color of a man's hair or skin has to do with his fitness to sit in forestry congress. Perhaps the question involves, in some mysterious and rudimentary form, the awful and portentous peril of negro domination; if so, we trust the Constitution will tell us how. Meanwhile, sensible people will approve Governor Bullock's manty fashion of meeting the question and the unanswerable logic by which he places every tub on its own bottom-the American, the German and the negro. Southern people, as well as Northern, who want to look down on such men as Dr. Poindexter are only entitled to do so from the plane of a higher mental and moral culture. The best way to keep the negro down is to beat him climbing.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL DICKINSON'S classification of the railway mail service under the civil-service rules is practically the same system that was in operation during the Republican administration, when the service attained a degree of excellence which has since been lost. At that time no legal requirements or presidential order called for examinations, or promotions in accordance with the qualification of the clerks, but for the benefit of the public these methods were adopted. Under the system, incompetent men dropped out, and only the efficient held their positions. Had the Democratic administration continued this plan, instead of making appointments for political reasons only, and retaining ignorant. unqualified men in service, no "classification" would now be necessary and the changes necessary to bring the department under civil-service regulations would be few and simple. If the eleventh-hour adoption of these rules would insure an immediate improvement of the service the public gratification would be so great that criticism would be checked; but it is very evident that the President and Mr. Dickinson had no such purpose in view. What they had in mind was to make "solid" as many of their incompetent employes as possible; but civil-service rules, as Republicans understand them, do not work that way, and when the proper time comes the incompetents will have to "go" for the good of the community.

MRS. JOHN W. MACKAY'S daughter, the Princess Colonna, left Paris for Naples, recently, the reporter: "You gentlemen may go on I Through the influence of Mr. Bynum the | with her husband and babies. She and her fam-

ily will pass the winter under the sunny skies of Italy. The Colonnas have been living in Paris with Mrs. Mackay, in the regal dwelling on the Rue de Tilsit, which is now for sale. Mrs. Mackay has decided to make her home in England, the climate of which country her daughter cannot stand. The "Queen of Bonanza," as she is called on the other side, is anxiout to be near her eldest son, who has just entered the University of Oxford.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Please name Cleveland's Cabinet officers and from what State each is. PARKVILLE, Ind.

Secretary of State, Bayard, of Delaware; Secretary of the Treasury, Fairchild, of New York: Secretary of War, Endicott, of Massachusetts; Secretary of the Navy, Whitney, of New York; Postmaster-general, Dickinson, of Michigan; Secretary of the Interior, Vilas, of Wisconsin; Attorney-general, Garland, of Arkansas.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE statue of Marshall, the gold-finder is finished, and has been sent to Coloma, Cal. THE Duchess of Cambridge pays a well-known vocalist \$4,000 a year to sing to her daily.

"My Fellow-laborer" is Rider Haggard's latest story. As he produces a novel every few weeks, it has long been suspected that he had an assist-

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND and Cardinal Gibbons will take part in the celebration of the centennial of Georgetown next February. The exersises will continue three days. MRS. ROSE TERRY COOKE, the author, lives in a bright and cheerful old house in Pittsfield.

Mass. She is very fond of antique furniture and relics, and her home contains many choice pieces of old mahogany. COUNT VON MOLTKE has deposited his will in the probate court at Berlin. It is thus indorsed, in a bold hand: "The inclosed is my last will.

It is my desire that no seals be put upon my belongings. MOLTKE, Field Marshal." It is said of Isaiah V. Williamson, the Philadelphia millionaire philanthropist, that he has carried the same umbrella for fifteen years, and that it is easier for him to give away \$10,000 thau to buy a new purchase of clothes for him-

THOMAS NORTON HART, the newly elected Mayor of Boston, is a native of North Reading, Mass., and fifty-nine years of age. He was for a long time in the hat and fur business, and many years in the Common Council and Board

An autograph letter of Henry of Navarre was sold for \$100 the other day, in Paris. It was addressed to Gabriel d'Estrees, and closed with, "I kiss you one hundred thousand times," from which one is led to trace the descent of "Bunnie" and "Baby Bunting."

MONSIGNOR CAMPANA, bishop in partibus, has created somewhat of a sensation in Paris by attending a meeting of Socialists. Aparchists and free thinkers generally, and delivering an address in defense of religion. The assemblage was a very rough one, but he was treated with courtesy, and was only interrupted occasionally by a few ironical comments.

THE most splendid tomb in England is undoubtedly that of the Duke of Hamilton in the grounds of the Hamilton Palace. It cost £180,000. It is a model of the Castle of San Angelo at Rome. The gates are a copy of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, and the coffin of the Duke is inclosed in an Egyptian sarcophagus of black marble, which was brought from Alex-

THE Rev. Bradford P. Raymond, who has just been elected president of Wesleyan University, has been president of Lawrence University, Wisconsin, for some years. He studied theology at Leipsic and Gottingen, Germany. He is a man of broad mind, great culture and much personal magnetism. As an orator he is impressive, and has been considered the most effective preacher in Wisconsin.

OLD Temple Bar, which, for so many years marked the western limits of the city of London, now forms an imposing entrance to Sir Henry B. Meux's private grounds, Theobalds, Walthamcross. The work of re-erecting the historical structure has been completed, and several other alterations are being made to improve its appearance. It is close to the public highway, and is in the midst of beautiful country.

PUNDITA RAMABAI, the Hindoo woman who came to the United States two years ago to raise money to build a college for the education of Indian women, has returned to her home with upward of \$80,000. She was accompanied by Dr. Emma B. Ryder, who will have charge of the women's hospital connected with the college, and will lecture in the regular college course. Ramabai owes her great success in this country to the W. C. T. U., which is the best equipped organization in the country, having local societies in every town.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

DEMOCRATIC scandal-mongers foul their own nests and then cry out, "There's a black Repubican hen on!"-New York Tribune.

If the present Congress does its duty, there will be no excuse for a called session. And it cannot be known that there will be any need for an extra session until this Congress adjourns. So talk of an extra session should be stopped at least until that time has arrived.—Buffalo Ex-

"COMMUNISM of capital" is one of the claptrap phases of the President, borrowed from the Socialists, and with the design of stirring up discontent among the working classes of the country. This sort of lingo will not pass muster among the American people. They know too much to be caught with such phrases. - New

York Independent. THE inauguration of a new business era in the South is one of the causes calculated to operate to the advantage of the white race, inasmuch as it brings in large accessions to the white population; and unless there are political hindrances put in the way the race question in the South will probably find ite adjustment on an industrial basis .-- Washington Post.

THE rule in all cases should be to admit a Territory when it is fit to become a State without regard to the question whether at first it will be a Republican or Democratic State. No other rule is consonant with justice, and no enduring political advantage can ever be obtained under a free government by doing that which is unjust or wrong.—New York Sun.

DURING the present Congress, and some recent congresses, when the Democratic party has had a majority of the jury, contests have been tried, and to the lasting shame of the Democratic party, it must be said that many of them have been decided purely on partisan grounds. The time has gone by when such decisions will be tolerated. - Nebraska State Journal.

It is natural, no doubt, that the leaders of the South should look for some way out of what they deems their "difficulty," but to the Northern mind the way out seems easy enough, it being nothing more nor less than the establishment of law and order, security of person, property and rights at all times, and a free ballot and fair count in elections for every body .-- Brooklyn Standard-Union. We have no quarrel with Hayti, and don't want any. She has the entire good will of the

perity and success. She is a sister Republic, and so claims our sympathy; she is one of our neighbors on the south, and so invites our attention; she is peopled by blacks, which makes the experiment of popular government all the more interesting. - New York Herald. THE railway mail service has been one of the dumping grounds of Mr. Cleveland's adminis-

United States. We wish her every kind of pros-

tration. It has been worked for about all it is worth as a political machine. So far as the efficiency of the service is concerned-well, there hasn't been much of it to speak of. But Mr. Cleveland's friends have been put in and he desires to keep them in after he shall have retired from public life. - Wheeling Intelligencer. Southern Senators stand up in Congress and admit that there is no such thing as a fair

election in parts of the South, and that the negro vote is not counted and never will be so long as the Democrats can prevent it. It was from that section where a fair ballot and an honest count are so generally unknown that Mr. Cleveland received his plurality. He is about as much entitled to it as the burglar to his booty.-Iowa State Register.

THE people of the Northwestern Territories have cast their lot with the Republican party, and whether admission comes by the reluctant consent of the Democrats of the Fiftieth Congress or by the hearty free will of the Fifty-first Congress, they will remember their friends and stay with them. The Democrats have waited too long to get any credit for fair dealing in any movement they may now propose for the admission of the

Territories .- lowa State Register. THE fact that the railroads injure themselves, as well as the public, in violating the law and bringing about such a state of affairs that nobody knows, when he buys a ticket, whether he A large, fat and apparently jolly negress was

like service, absolutely debars even the companies which suffer most from any sympathy or consideration. When men cannot, or will not, learn that honesty is the best policy, they deserve no compassion if they get into trouble. -Cleveland Leader.

THE master minds of the church are always sure of large audiences, and the preacher who is merely clever is never without a following. but dull men, no matter how good they may be, are not successful in the cities. It is not because people are more skeptical that this is so, but because they are more exacting than they used to be, and demand an abler presentaton of the doctrines to which they pin their faith. It is their intelligence, and not their convictions, that requires this mental stimulus. - Memphis Ava-

THE galling thing to the Northern sense of justice, with reference to Southern election practices, is that they proceed along the lines of batred and proscription to negroes, simply because they are negroes. For the accident of birth, or race, or complexion no man is responsible, and to hound him with persecution as if he were, and to disregard every consideration of character and intelligence in discriminating against blacks solely because they are black, is malignant injustice which must sooner or later react to the burt of the party or State which is responsible for it. - Boston Advertiser.

WE are corsed with hundreds of low dives and cheap grog-shops that sell the vilest liquors, and work night and day, degenerating their victims and making an increased number of tramps and drunkards for the city to take care of. These manufactories of crime and criminals should be wiped out. There is no better way to do it than through high license. It is impossible to prevent people from drinking, and prohibition laws in cities are never observed. The only course is to restrict the sale of liquor, and to place it in as reputable bands as possible, at the same time making an increased revenue for the city and the State. -Baltimore American.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

A Remarkable Speech Before the Georgia Legislature.

Atlanta (Ga.) Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat. In response to a joint resolution Hon. J. L. M. Curry, late minister to Spain, to day addressed the Legislature on education. He was introduced by President Dubignon. A part of his speech, which attracted much attention, was as

"I want to say to you in perfect frankness that the man who thinks the negro problem has been settled is either a fanatic or a fool. I stand aghast at the problem. I don't believe civilization ever encountered one of greater civilization, your churches, your government of the future. It is a great problem, which will tax your energies. Georgia was once Shermanized. Georgia, with the South, Africanized, as it may be, would be a thousand times worse than Shermanized; but you may make the outlook as black as possible, and yet I say ignorance and poverty are not remedies for the situation. Better have them cultivated, better have them intelligent preachers, intelligent industry, improved homes. Which is better, to brutalize, to pauperize, or bumanize, civilize and Christianize! I leave it to you to settle the problem. There are people who say this ought to be a white man's government. I am not prepared to contest that propoeition, but I beg you to remember the negroes—and I am glad of it—have friends at the North who are befriending them, but they are not coming to your relief; you must help yourselves, if you need helping at all. I know that the indications are prophetic for a race conflict. God save us from it. I know that dark shadows of the future are flung across our pathway. It is idle to shut your eyes. It is better to meet such dangers half way, even though they come no further. Now, there is nothing in a white skip, unless behind that skin lie the hereditary experiences of centuries of good government. I know that the negro of Africa has no invention, no discovery, no law, no literature, no government, no civilization. Why? If you put the Caucasian under the same environment and keep him there ten or twenty centuries there will be no invention, no science, no discovery, no history, no civilization among Caucasians. Your ancestors and mine, a few years ago, were cannibals and pagans. They have become what they are, not by virtue of white skin, but by improving government and good laws. You let the negro children get an education when yours do not; let the negro be superior to you in culture and property and you will have a black man's government. Improvement, cultivation, education is the secret, the condition and guaranty of race supremacy. I will astonish you, perhaps, by saying that if the negro develops and becomes in culture, property and civilization superior to the white man the negro ought to rule. You see to it that he does not become so. The responsibility is with you."

WOMEN AT THE POLLS.

They Electioneer Like Old Politicians-A New Feature in Ward Politics.

Boston Globe. When I stood in a polling place in Ward 12 I noticed that the women were divided into committees, one lot looking after the license vote and the other after the school committeemen's interests. Here I observed that the women had an influence, and they were apparently using it to their utmost endeavor.

Did you ever see a woman soliciting votes? Well, it's amusing. Perhaps she's youngthere are many young and pretty women as well at the polls-but may be she's middle-aged, shrewd and cautious. If she is, so much the better for her cause. At all events she stands with an army of her sisters near the entrance of the precinct. The cold, lung-wrecking, bloodfreezing, raw winds blow in, but it does not disturb her in the least. Presently there is a flutter; a would-be-voter is slowly running the gauntlet of the outposts, and finally reaches the inner doors, where he thinks he is safe.

Foolish fellow. He is besieged now worse than ever, for a dozen fair women have pounced upon him. With the men at the door he could be severe; he could growl and snarl at them if he liked, but what is he to do now? They thrust ballots upon him, and eager hands stretch out and pleading faces look up to him.

"Certainly," replies the good natured gallant, and a sticker goes over a certain male name. "And won't you vote for So-and-so for school committee?" begs the wife of a neighboring merchant. How can he refuse! On goes another

"Won't you vote for Mrs. So-and-so?" pleaded

Now he tries to escape. If he lets them go on he will have a ballot altogether different from the one he intended casting, and he remembers that there are a couple of names on this ballot he must not paste anyway. It's about time for him to fly, but where is he to turn? He is like the classic mariner, who, in avoiding one lurking danger, came upon another. The voter now flies from one would-be sticker only to come face to face with another. And after he has succeeded in settling the school question he is given an object lesson in the old saw 'out of the frying-pan into the fire," for a female "no rum" corps meets him with the blank proposition. "yes" or "no." There's no hedging or dodging the issue. He must put both feet on the ground when he speaks and give them a de-

A pale-faced young man, with dyspeptic, straight-cut physiognomy, came in while I was here, and seemed to be especially fortunate with the women. He was very tall, and, singularly, they were all very short. But he was building that ballot to suit them, and while prohibition was the architect everything was all right. He fixed the committee to suit them, and said he was with them on the "no" question. But, to arrange the license part of the programme, he he had to have a pencil, and being so tall he felt safe in resorting to a little subterfuge. He was a wicked license fellow masquerading in the prohibition wedding garment at the feast. Now, f he had told the ladies at the very outset that he was for free rum, all would have been right; but, like his famous ancestor, he wanted to please a woman, and he made a mistake. He went to a corner, and holding the ballot well aloft he carefully scratched "no" instead of "yes," holding the ballots all the while toward the committee in such a way that they could not see which word had been eliminated. At least,

he thought so. But women are not so easily hood winked, and that young man has found it out. Unfortunately for his own reputation, he stood up against a settee while erasing the word, and so intent was he that he failed to notice that a maiden lady in a green silk, a sharp face and corkscrew curls, had climbed up behind him and was peering through her gold-bowed specs over his shoulder, and she had just got her glasses focused upon the sheet as he made the fatal mark.

Imagine a scaffolding falling from a high steeple, a sledge-hammer coming down with all a man's muscular force, with the center of gravity thrown in; one engine rushing pell-mell into another, Ossa on Pelion, and you can have a wee, tiny, infinitesimal idea of how those women come down upon that chap. A hundred brick falling from a dizzy height would have been as soft and tender as snowflakes from heaven compared with it. In vain he tried to explain and expostulate

that by mistake he had scratched the wrong oreit was no use; it wouldn't work. He was cl acterized as a wolf in sheep's clothing; a dece ful, horrid thing; he was scowled at and glar at; the ladies snubbed him and he fled from the place as from a plague, while the few men who witnessed the episode laughed at his clumsy duplicity and its, for him, unpleasant culmination.

urging upon her the to-be-appreciated merits of divers candilates. The conglomerated array of names and the involved and inverted sentences of the claimants were too much for Susan. She was standing with arms akimbo, and with widerolling eyes was taking in first one and then the

"Dis vere de best man; dat vere one de best oman; no creed, no color, no nuffin makes no difference. Oh, g'way!" and with a hearty laugh

she attempted to pass on. Her female directors, however, were not to be discouraged; they still clung to her, still urging her to vote for this one and the other. Fi-

nally she got tired of it. "Look a yere," she cried; "do you take dis yere colored 'oman fur a foolish pullet! I's gwine t' vote fur jist who I likes, an' done you orgat it, honey," and with a majestic step that would have done credit to a queen she swept proudly or.

The giddy girl was out. She is a very valuable adjunct to ward politics. She can get more converts in five minutes than the campaign orator can in a whole session. She is like the skillful jury lawyer: she addresses herself to but one juror at a time. I got a detective camera sketch of her as she sat talking to a convert in one of the ward-rooms yesterday. She was particularly successful with the old men, who came to the polls intending to vote "yes" on the icense question, but after listening to the dulcet tones in her voice pleading for prohibition they cast their ballot, and somehow "yes" was

semtched out and "no" remained. I also saw the "young thing" out in all the rain to cast her first vote. She was very shy, but her oldest sisters helped her through the crowds. She eagerly siezed the first ballot pre-sented to her, tumbled through the rails, was in an awful burry, nearly fell through the floor when she heard her name called out at the top of a young man's lungs, and was rushing off through the polls in a sort of terrified way when the box enveloped her ballot, the crank turned, the bell rung, presto! it was gone. The "young thing" stops and the procession behind her is

"How funny!" she exclaims, with a sort of hysterical giggle. Then the procession giggles and smiles; the gallants behind the railing wreathe their faces in smiles, lift their hats, and the blushing beauties pass on and out. Another "young thing." who used to teach school when my father was a boy, stopped the entire line to examine the inside workings of the box. She was bound to see that her ballot

"You can't trust these men," she said to her companion, "they're all as deceitful as they can be; and they'd cheat, every one of them. But they can't cheat me, Mary Jane."

was deposited lawfully.

JAY COOKE.

Present Appearance of the Famous Banker -He Is Once More a Map of Wealth.

Jay Cooke is not a frequent visitor to New York and his present stay at the Brevoort House will be brief. He carries his years jauntily. The fact that his broad shoulders taper to an almos womanly waist and that his well-fitting clothing reveals this peculiarity of his figure has always given the famous financier a natty appearance. As he walked along Broadway yesterday with an air of prosperity surrounding him like a halo, he bore no reminder, except in name, of the man was precipitated the disastrous panie of 1873. His financial, commercial and social rebabilitation is a romance of business life. He was able to accomplish it because the taint of fraud never attached to the historic closing of the doors of his Philadelphia Banking-house and because reckless personal speculation was not responsible for the result. Simply his financial foresight was too keen. He attempted to push the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad before the country was ready for it and was overwhelmed by the magnitude of the undertaking. The staid Quakers of Philadelphis could not believe their ears when told that Jay Cooke & Co., who stood like a Gibraltar in the financial world and had been the chosen agent of the United States government in the disposal of bonds, had suspended. The world of money was rocked as though by an earthquake, and the memorable "hard times" of fifteen years ago spread misery throughout the land. In the midst of it all Jay Cooke contended that time would vindicate his belief in the Northern Pacific investment. Those who did not execrate him laughed at his words. The stock fell to nothing. In the Philadelphia Press office, where John W. Forney held a large block of it and rearly every employe had invested his small earnings in it, editors, reporters, and office boys papered the walls with Northern Pacific stock. Jay Cooke waited in serene silence. His banking-house was reopened by his son-in-law, Charles D. Barney. Although he had a private office above this establishment he did not invite criticism by publiely engaging in business. Time has brought his vindication. The depositors in the bank have all been paid in full, and the Northern Pacific stock has brought fortune to those who held on to it. Jay Cooke is now once again a man of wealth, his judgment is respected in the financial world, and although he avoids prominence in commercial enterprises the promoters of them continually seek his co-operation. He has wrested victory from defeat because, even

never run down at the heels. Bailey's Scheme.

when ruined, he held his chin in the air and was

Peru Republican. A. C. Bearss, of this county, and several other chairmen of Republican committees, were summoned to Indianapolis, last Saturday, to tell what they knew about the Dudley letter. but were dismissed on their statement that they had received no such letter as the one alleged to have been sent out by Colonel Dudley. It is apparent that Leon O. Bailey has only one object in view, the indictment of Dudley. Men are sent for and questioned in private in regard to for any other purpose. If they know nothing against Dudley they are not even permitted to tell the grand jury that such is the case, but are dismissed without further ceremony. The statement of all the Republican county chairmen of Indiana that no such document had been received by them would weaken the case. Mr. Bailey is careful to see that the case is got weakened. It looks reasonable, if Colonel Dudley had sent out such a letter, that its distribution to all the county chairmen would have fol-lowed. He and Mr. Prarss are well acquainted and have been for years. There is no reason why his name should be omitted. The fact is. Dudley never sent out any such document. The whole matter is being cooked up for effect by a lot of Democratic politicians who hope to secure an indictment by some kind of hoons pocus, and never let the case come to trial. By this means they can assume that Dudley is guilty, and by iteration and reiteration make people believe it. The time of the grand jury could better be employed in exposing some of the villaintes that were perpetrated by Democrats not a hundred miles from Peru.

Amenities of Journalism.

Chicago Mail. We have three incendiary newspapers here at the present time. One is the Chicago Tribune. the editor of which is as easily frightened as a chicken. Another is the Herald, the editor of which is endeavoring to make his paper known to the public at any cost. The last, and the worst, because it circulates to a greater extent among the ignorant and vicious classes than either of the others, is the Daily News, the editor of which was recently frozen out and is now

How to Secure Cleveland's Consent. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The direct-tax bill will probably be passed; but it is understood that President Cleveland will promptly veto it. Perhaps he would consent to approve it if it should be so amended as to reimburse drafted men for expenses incurred in providing substitutes.

A Valuable Saving from the Wreck.

Amid the wreckage of the Democratic admin-

istration the most valuable piece of flotsam

falls to the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. He went ashore on a fertile island early enough to be high and dry when the waterspont burst. What McClure Is There For. Pittsburg Chronicle. Colonel McClure, of Philadelphia, reached

Washington last evening, and consults with the President to-day; about what is not stated, but presumably the arrangements for the funeral.

which takes place in March. They All Hold Up Their Hands. Old Joke, Vintage of 1840.

All who want the postoffice, let them beld up their right hand:

Good Wishes. Philadelphia Record (Dem.)

We hope that the billing at Indianapolis, today, will be simon-pure cooing four years hence It will be a heartsome thing to see a President and Vice-president of these United States love each other from start to finish. What Started the Idea.

Philadelphia Press. The Democratic oreans insist that President Harrison is impervious to a joke. This remark is probably inspired by the fact that President Harrison has not been caught laughing over Mr. Cleveland's message.